

a large loreal and two small superposed freno-orbitals; 7 or 8 upper labials; chin-shields, one anterior and 4 to 6 pairs; no enlarged median gulars; mesoptychial scales small. Dorsal scales minute, granular; ventral plates in 8 longitudinal rows, subequal in width, about twice as broad as long; 32 to 35 plates from the collar-fold to the præanal region. 6 enlarged præanal plates, one in the first row, two in the second, three in the third. One row of large brachial plates, followed by rows of smaller ones gradually merging into granular scales; two rows of large antibrachials, the outer continuous with the brachials. 4 or 5 rows of femoral shields, 3 of tibials. 18 to 21 femoral pores on each side. Toes conspicuously serrated at the base. Caudal scales slightly oblique, upper sharply keeled. Blackish above, body and limbs with numerous small round white spots; throat and belly dark leaden, the latter with ill-defined white spots; lower surface of limbs and tail, and præanal region pure white.

Total length	495 millim.
Head	35 "
Width of head	24 "
From end of snout to fore limb ..	49 "
" " " vent	135 "
Fore limb	53 "
Hind limb	106 "
Tail	360 "

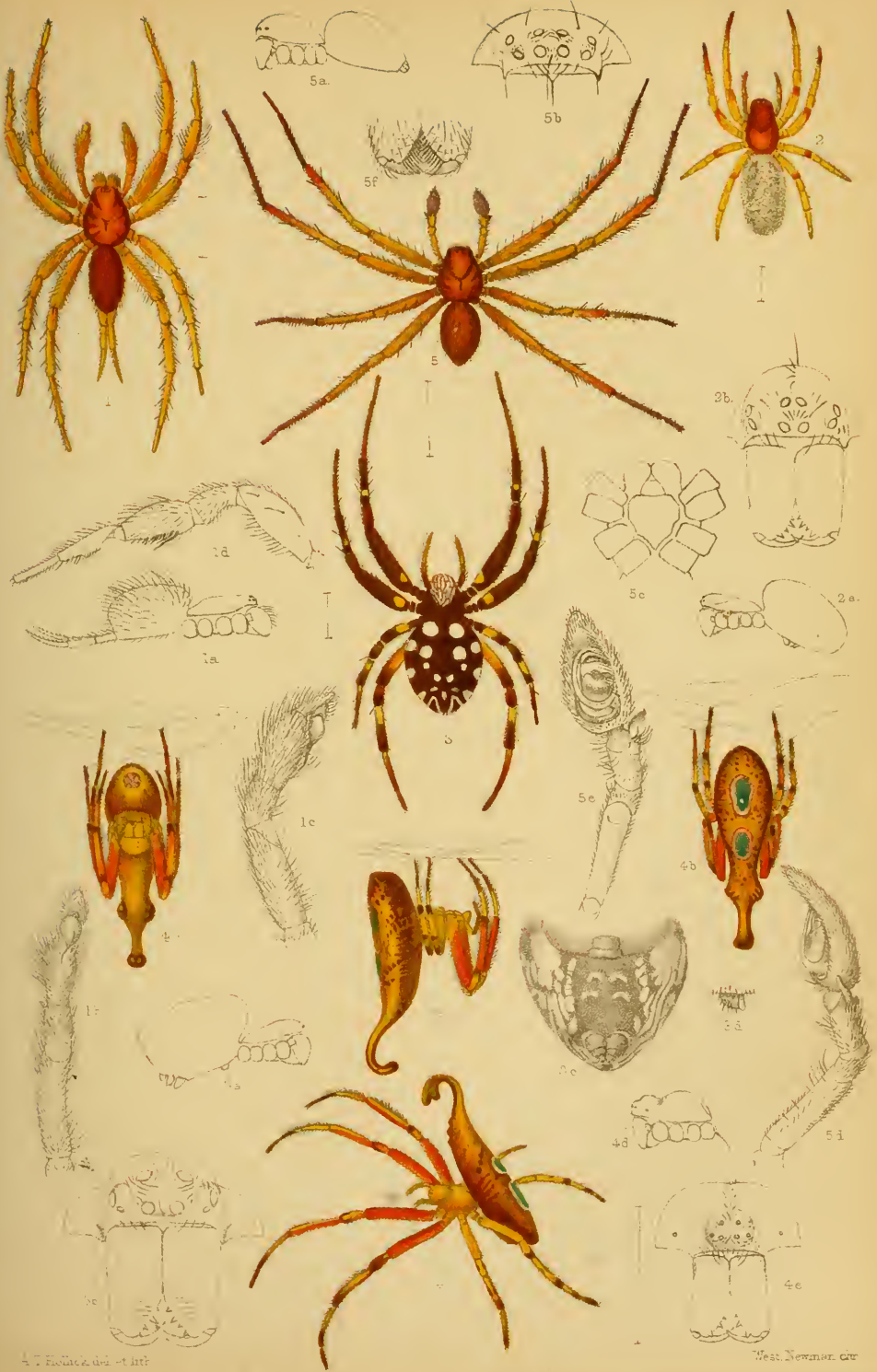
Two male specimens of this species were obtained by Mr. P. O. Sinons near Guayaquil, in Ecuador. The fact of so large and conspicuous a Lizard having hitherto escaped zoological collectors in the vicinity of so well-explored a locality as the principal harbour of Ecuador is very remarkable.

4. On some new Species of Exotic Araneidea. By the Rev.
OCTAVIUS PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE, M.A., F.R.S., C.M.Z.S.,
&c.

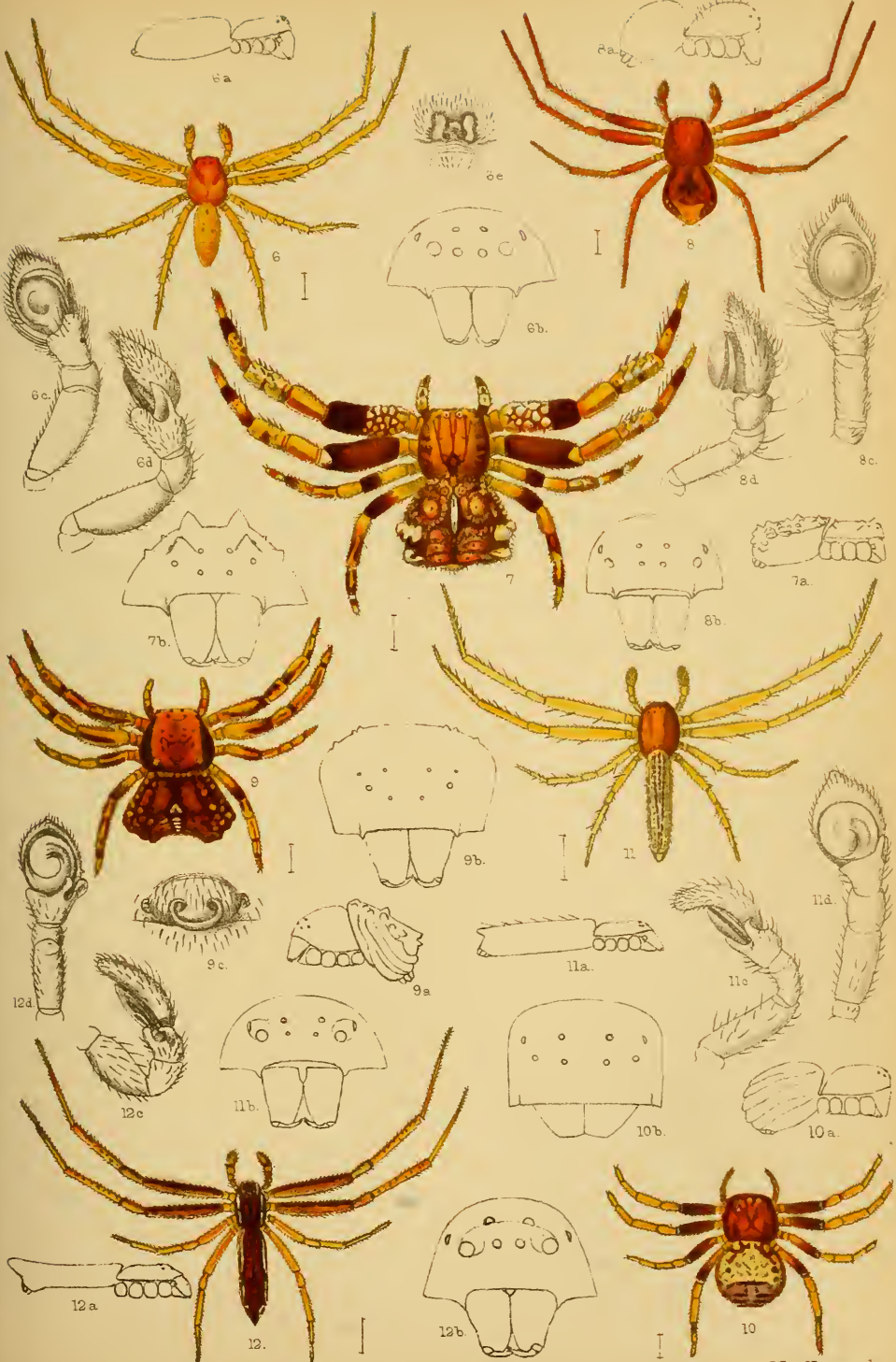
[Received April 6, 1899.]

(Plates XXIX. & XXX.)

The twelve species of Araneidea described here belong to several families, and are from widely separated localities,—one species (each) from Bogota, Natal, and Madagascar, two from Singapore, and seven from Ceylon. Specimens of five of those from Ceylon were sent to me many years ago by the late Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites, of the Royal Botanic Gardens, and of two by Mr. Ernest E. Green, of Dickoya, Ceylon. The Singapore spiders were sent to me by Mr. H. N. Ridley, Superintendent of the Botanic Gardens. The Natal spider, an exceedingly fine and remarkable species of the genus *Poltys* C. Koch, was kindly given to me by Dr. F. N. Dimock Brown, together with some very characteristic coloured sketches



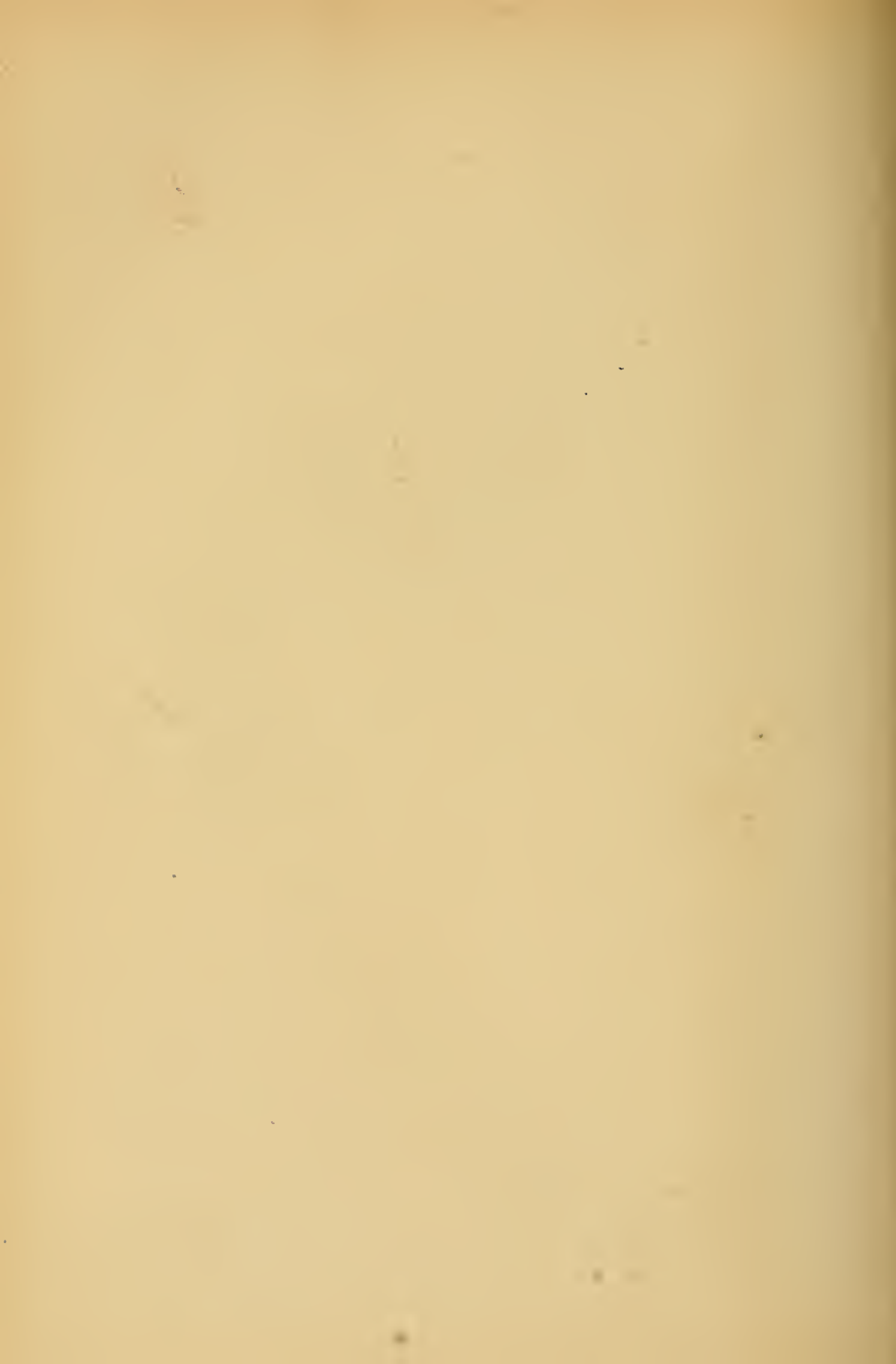




A T Hollick del. et lith.

West, Newman chr.

NEW SPECIES OF EXOTIC SPIDERS.



of the spider when alive, drawn by Mrs. Dimock Brown. It is nearly allied to, but, I think, quite distinct from, *Polrys furcifer* Simon (a Zanzibar species). The drawings (figs. 4a, 4b, 4c, Pl. XXIX.) represent this spider suspended by the terminal tarsal claws to its web, in a state of rest.

Fam. THERAPHOSIDÆ.

EVAGRUS PRISTINUS, sp. n. (Plate XXIX. fig. 1.)

Adult male, length rather over 4 lines.

General form and structure normal.

Cephalothorax yellow-brown, with somewhat indistinct radiating stripes of a darker hue.

Palces similar in colour, their upperside furnished with a wedge-shaped area of strong prominent bristles, the point of the wedge directed backwards.

Legs also similar in colour, strong, moderate in length, 4-1-2-3. Tibiæ of the second pair very strong, rather prominent underneath, where the larger anterior half is furnished with 11-12 strong spines increasing in length backwards, the last three being disproportionately long and strong. The metatarsi of this pair are rather longer than the tarsi and are of a slightly sinuous form, with two somewhat obtusely conical diffused prominences, one on either side, underneath.

The *palpi* are of moderate length, and strong; the radial joint is about double the length of the cubital and much stronger, considerably convex and prominent on the upperside, and of a somewhat oval form, clothed with long bristles and hairs, some of the former, on the upper and under sides, being almost spines, and others in a denser group near the hinder extremity outside; the digital joint is short, broadest at its extremity which has a truncated appearance, with a largish obtuse lobe near the middle of the inner side. The palpal organs are of the ordinary simple Theraphosid form, consisting of a pyriform bulb, the anterior portion drawn out gradually into a long tapering spine ending in a fine hair-like point. The bulb is of a pale brownish-yellow colour, and along its inner side is a broad, curved, very distinctly defined yellow-brown band indicating the position of the seminal duct.

Labium broad, as broad as the fore extremity of the sternum, low, of a somewhat semicircular or crescent form, with a slight appearance of emargination at the apex, where there are a few short bristly hairs but no spines.

Abdomen subcylindrical, yellowish brown, pretty thickly clothed with long, somewhat golden-brown bristly hairs. Superior pair of spinners long, tapering, as long as (or even slightly longer than) the abdomen; the first and second joints are of equal length, the third, or terminal one, much the longest.

A single example received many years ago from Bogota.

Fam. EPEIRIDÆ.

MILONIA ALBULA, sp. n. (Plate XXIX. fig. 2.)

Female, immature, length $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Cephalothorax nearly twice as long as broad. Caput much developed, strongly convex and rounded at the fore part; oblique indentations between caput and thorax strong. Colour yellow-brown, caput darkest and tinged with reddish; some erect long bristly hairs in a longitudinal line at the hinder part of the caput.

Eyes subequal, in three groups, or two transverse curved rows, the convexity of the curves being directed forwards; the anterior row is much the more strongly curved; the four central eyes (or middle group) form a trapezoid, of which the posterior side is much shorter than the anterior, and its eyes near together, separated by less than half a diameter. The eyes of each lateral group are seated on a tubercle and near together, but not contiguous. The fore-central eyes are largest, and separated by rather over a diameter's interval. Clypeus almost obsolete.

Legs short, moderately strong, 1-2-4-3, the first three pairs nearly equal in length; spines very few and not strong; the third and fourth pairs apparently without any, the first two pairs have two on the inner side of the femora near the fore-extremity, and one or two on the inner side of the genual joints, and two or three on the tibiæ. Colour dull orange-yellow.

Palpi furnished with a few longish bristly hairs but no spines; the radial and digital joints dark brown, the rest paler.

Palces strong, straight, vertical, of a shining dark reddish-brown colour.

Maxillæ and *labium* of the normal Epeirid form; of a yellow-brown colour, paler at the extremities.

Sternum dark yellow-brown, truncated anteriorly, slightly drawn out into a fine point between the coxæ of the fourth pair of legs.

Abdomen cylindrical, rounded at each end, the spinners placed near the middle of the underside nearer to the fore than to the hinder end; it is of a dull whitish-brown colour, deepening into sooty anteriorly; the upperside is closely set with small cretaceous white spots forming a curved marginal band round the fore half, and a diffused longitudinal central band on which are six dusky brownish spots in two longitudinal parallel lines about the middle of the upperside.

Hab. Singapore. Received from Mr. H. N. Ridley, Superintendent of the Botanic Gardens at Singapore.

GEA LUGENS, sp. n. (Plate XXIX. fig. 3.)

Adult female, length 3 lines.

General form and structure normal.

Cephalothorax black or black-brown, clothed with adpressed grey hairs, those on the caput and margins of the thorax longest and densest.

Eyes unequal, the central quadrangle scarcely broader than long, the anterior side shorter than the posterior. The eyes of both the anterior and posterior rows appear to be about equally separated. The height of the retreating clypeus rather exceeds the diameter of the fore-central eyes. The fore-lateral eyes are much the smallest.

Legs neither long nor very strong, 1-2-3-4, furnished with hairs and a few fine spines; femora black, with a broad clear whitish-yellow annulus near their base; this annulus does not extend, in the first pair of legs, beyond the anterior part and sides; the rest of the legs is brown; the tibiæ semi-annulated with yellowish, the tarsi and metatarsi are palest, the hairs on the pale annuli are grey.

Palpi similar in colours and markings to the legs.

Falces powerful, vertical, roundly prominent at their base in front. Colour deep shining brown.

Maxillæ and *labium* deep brown, tipped with pale yellowish-white.

Sternum deep brown, with small eminences opposite to the insertion of the legs and clothed with adpressed grey hairs.

Abdomen oval, obtuse anteriorly, broadest in the middle, slightly prominent a little way above the spinners. Colour sooty-black, with a somewhat velvety look, marked on the upperside with yellowish-white oval and round spots of different sizes, forming a regular pattern; these spots are all clothed with silvery grey hairs; four form a square at the fore-side, followed by four other smaller ones, towards the spinners, the first two in a transverse line, and on each side of these are several others; on each side of the abdomen towards the spinners are some parallel irregular white lines, and in front of them, near the spiracular plates, is a rather large whitish-yellow patch. The underside is velvety black; at the middle on each side is a slightly curved longitudinal line of small white spots, and across the middle are two parallel white lines rather near to each other. Spinners short, compact, black-brown, and on each side of their base are two yellowish-white elongate spots. The genital aperture, in front of a small semi-circular prominence, is rather inconspicuous but of characteristic form.

Hab. Singapore. Received from Mr. H. N. Ridley.

POLTYS BIMACULATUS, sp. n. (Plate XXIX. fig. 4.)

Adult female, length to posterior extremity 6 lines; height from extremity to summit of the abdominal elevation $10\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

General form and structure normal.

Cephalothorax very gibbous both on the caput and thorax. Normal grooves and indentations very strong. Colour yellow, the oblique indentations at the junction of the caput and thorax are marked with a reddish line, and there is also a central longitudinal one from the occiput to the thoracic indentation. The prominence on which the central group of eyes is placed is furnished in front and around with strong grey and black bristles.

The *eyes* are small; those of the central quadrangle form nearly a square, the anterior side a little longer than the posterior; the fore-lateral eye on each side is equidistant from the fore and hind central eyes on its side; the hind-lateral eyes are far removed backwards from the fore-laterals; the fore-centrals appear to be a little the largest.

The *legs* are moderate in length and strength, 1-2-4-3, very little difference between 1 and 2. Colour yellowish brown, the femora of the first and second pairs bright orange-reddish; the tibiæ and metatarsi less bright, curved, furnished with spines; these are numerous as well as strong (though not very long), especially in front and on the inner sides of the tibiæ and metatarsi of the first and second pairs, the tarsi and the anterior portion of the metatarsi of which are suffused with dark brown. The hairs on the fore parts of the anterior tibiæ and metatarsi are coarse and grey.

Palpi similar to the legs in colour and armature.

Falces long, strong, pale brownish yellow.

Maxilla, *labium*, and *sternum* pale yellow-brown, the last furnished with strong bristly hairs.

Abdomen large, the fore part (continuing the line of the hinder part in an even run) is greatly elevated, and a little tapering to a slightly enlarged part on the outer sides, rather in front of the top of which are six small prominences, three in a longitudinal line on each side; from this point there is a further but less strong production enlarging at its extremity which is bifid, being divided into two obtuse, rounded prominences. Colour yellow-brown, clothed with short grey and other hairs, and marked on the sides and hinder part with small black-brown spots, some forming on the sides obscure oblique lines; on the hinder part (looked at from behind) are two large, somewhat oblong or irregularly oval, deep rich bottle-greenish velvety markings in a longitudinal line; the hinder one of these markings is the largest, and both are narrowly edged with first a blackish, and then, outside (in the preserved specimen), a dull golden line.

This very remarkable Spider is nearly allied to a Zanzibar species, *P. furcifer* Sim.¹, but differs in the form and markings of the abdominal elevation. From a note received from its captor, it seems that this Spider has faded somewhat since it was placed in spirit, as he speaks of the "head, thorax, and adjacent sides of the legs being of an orange-red colour," and the bordering line of the green patches on the abdomen as pink.

Hab. Natal. Taken by Dr. F. N. Dimock Brown.

Fam. THOMISIDÆ.

RHITYMNA MORDAX, sp. n. (Plate XXIX. fig. 5.)

Adult male, length slightly over $4\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Cephalothorax as broad as long, the thoracic region almost

¹ Bull. Soc. Zool. de France, 1881, p. 4.

circular; the lateral marginal impressions at the caput rather strong, the anterior margin slightly curvitruncate; upper convexity moderate. Colour dull yellowish brown, paler on each side of the fore part of the thorax, and the ocular area is suffused with dark brown; it is clothed with coarse grey hairs, mixed with some long bristly reddish-brown ones on the caput.

Eyes occupying the whole width of the fore part of the caput, in two transverse curved rows, their convexity directed forwards; the anterior row is shortest but not greatly so and is rather more curved than the posterior. The fore-centrals are distinctly largest of the eight, and separated by rather less than a diameter; the fore-laterals are separated by about half that space from the fore-centrals; the former are on a strong tubercle. The eyes of the hinder row are about equally separated by nearly 2 diameters, they are about equal in size but much smaller than those of the anterior row. The central quadrangle is nearly a square, the fore-side being rather the longest. The hind-laterals are also seated on a strong tubercle. The height of the clypeus is about equal to the diameter of the fore-central eyes.

Legs long, moderately strong, 2-1-4-3; those of the second pair are only slightly longer than the first, and the third and fourth pairs much shorter than the first and second; they are armed with long, but not numerous spines; a tolerably dense scopula beneath the tarsi and metatarsi, and a compact claw-tuft beneath the terminal claws. The colour of the legs is yellow-brown, the metatarsi and tarsi much darker.

Palpi moderately long and similar to the legs in colour; on the upperside of the fore-extremity of the humeral joints are some short strong spines; the cubital is about half the length of the radial joint and somewhat clavate; these joints are furnished with long bristles, one or two being of a more spinous nature; at the fore-extremity on the outer side is a moderately long, stoutish and tapering, somewhat bent at its base, blackish-brown prominent apophysis whose extremity forms a short curved hook-like point; close behind and below this apophysis there is a dense tuft of longish, bent hairs. The digital joint is large, long and oval, more than double the length of the radial joint, dark yellow-brown, and clothed with coarse hairs. The palpal organs are compact but rather complex, and contained in an oval cavity near the middle of the joint; and among others a strong, curved, pale whitish corneous process or spine issues from near the middle on the inner side, and curving round by the inner margin of the joint terminates just beyond their extremity.

Falces powerful, prominent, gibbous and granulose in front, and with some strong teeth on each side of the fang-groove; colour deep black-brown, with strong prominent bristles in front.

Maxillæ short, broad, broadest at their extremity and slightly inclined towards the labium; on the inner side at their extremity is a dense group of divergent bristly hairs; colour deep brown.

Labium broader than high, its height rather less than half the

length of the maxillæ, and rather rounded at the apex; colour like that of the maxillæ.

Sternum as broad as or even a little broader than long, of a pale dull brownish-yellow colour, and somewhat triangular heart-shape; the posterior extremity is a little drawn out into an obtuse point.

Abdomen oval, of a dull luteous brown colour, paler above than on the sides, clothed with coarse pale hairs; spinners rather short, compact, the inferior pair much the strongest.

Hab. Madagascar.

DILÆA PLACATA, sp. n. (Plate XXX. fig. 6.)

Adult male, length $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ line. Adult female, $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

In general form and structure this species is normal, as also is the relative size and position of the eyes. The eyes, however, of the posterior row are less nearly equidistant from each other than in many other species, the central pair being considerably nearer together than to the laterals.

In the male the colour of the cephalothorax and falces is orange-yellow; the legs and palpi yellow, as also the maxillæ, labium, and sternum. The abdomen is of a dull luteous colour, marked along the sides with dull silvery white, and covered with a few dark bristly prominent hairs. Spines on all the legs excepting the tarsi. Claw-tuft small. Tarsal claws closely and regularly pectinate. Legs slender, relative length 2-1-4-3, 1 and 2 greatly the longest.

Palpi short, radial and cubital joints of equal length; the former has a few spiny bristles, and a long, pale, tapering and somewhat diaphanous curved spine-like apophysis at its fore extremity on the outer side, longer than the joint itself; on the underside is a much shorter and strong prominence somewhat bifid at its extremity, one of the bifid points being furnished with a terminal short thorn-like spine. The margin of the joint between these two apophyses has a row of short bristles which are continued round the edge of the lower apophysis. Digital joint rather small, short oval. The palpal organs consist of a strong circularly curved, tapering corneous process, surrounded by a black spine which emanates from the lower part on the inner side of the large process, and terminates on the outer side at its anterior extremity.

The female has the cephalothorax tinged more or less strongly with dull olive-greenish brown. The genital aperture consists of two small yellow-brown circular orifices in a transverse line, with the ordinary ducts and spermathecæ beneath the epidermis showing very distinctly in a somewhat omega-form.

It is very possible that this Spider when alive may be of a more or less vivid green hue like our native species *D. dorsata* Fabr.; colours of this kind usually fading in specimens preserved in spirit.

Adults of both sexes were received from Ceylon, from the late Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.

PHRYNARACHNE FATALIS, sp. n. (Plate XXX. fig. 7.)

Female (not quite adult), length $2\frac{1}{4}$ lines.

Cephalothorax short, broad, nearly if not quite as broad as long, slightly roundly-truncate before; lateral marginal impressions at caput tolerably strong. Height of clypeus less than half that of the facial space. From the ocular area to the beginning of the hinder slope is a tolerably well-defined quadrate, somewhat elevated platform, which terminates at each corner in a strong conical prominence. There is also a strong tubercular eminence in the middle of each of the areas formed by the two groups of eyes (the two laterals and the fore and hind central eyes on each side). The sides of the cephalothorax are also covered with lesser tubercles of different sizes. The colour of the cephalothorax is yellow-brown, mixed on the clypeus, the sides, and hinder slope with deep brown.

The *eyes* do not differ greatly in size; they form a wider area than in the typical species. They are in two transverse curved lines whose convexity is directed forwards; the anterior line is much the shorter, and its curve a little stronger. The central quadrangle is broader than long, and its anterior side shorter than the posterior. The hind-central pair are smallest, and the fore-laterals largest of the eight. The hind-centrals are slightly farther apart than from the hind-laterals. The fore-centrals are about double as far apart as the fore-laterals.

Legs very robust, short, 2-1-4-3; 2 & 1 and 4 & 3 respectively not very different in length, the former longer and stronger; tuberculous, especially the fore part of the basal half of the femora; genuæ strongly angular; armed with spines, those of the metatarsi and tibiae of the first two pairs much the stronger. Colour pale dull brownish yellow, blotched in parts with white and suffused with whitish; the anterior half of the first and second pairs black brown. Tarsi end with a small thin claw-tuft. A strong spur in front of each of the femora, used probably, as in *P. (Ornithoscutoides) decipiens* Forbes-Cambr., for adhering (when on its back) to a leaf for capturing its prey.

Fulces powerful, conical, broad and rather flattened in front; colour yellowish brown mottled with white.

Maxillæ and *labium* normal, deep brown in colour; the former pale at the extremities.

Sternum oval, broadly hollow-truncate before, and similar in colour to the maxillæ and labium.

Abdomen short, broad, roundly truncate at both ends, but much broader behind, rather flattened above; covered thickly above and along the sides with tubercles and conical prominences of various sizes; four of the largest of these latter, of a mottled yellowish-brown colour, form a large central quadrangle whose posterior side is shorter than the rest, the two foremost of the prominences being much the larger; both before and behind this quadrangle is another pair, nearer together, of much smaller, similarly coloured prominences; on each outer margin towards the hinder part is a con-

spicuous large prominence, white before, black behind, with others, smaller, both along the margin and side, before and behind it, and a row round the fore margin; there are also many much smaller tubercles over the surface, arranged somewhat symmetrically. The general colour of the abdomen above and on the sides is yellow-brown mixed with black-brown, black, and white; and between the anterior prominences of the central quadrangle is an elongate longitudinal white marking divided longitudinally by a dark-brown line, and on each side of its hinder end is a shining dark-brown tubercle. Spinners short, strong, very compact, and of a yellow-brown hue.

Hab. Ceylon. Received from the late Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.

TALAU OBLITUS, sp. n. (Plate XXX. fig. 8.)

Adult male, length slightly over $1\frac{1}{2}$ line (or nearly 3 mm.).

Cephalothorax a little longer than broad; somewhat subquadrate, the anterior side a little rounded, the posterior rather impressed and nearly as long as the anterior. Upper surface regularly convex, the normal grooves, indentations, and lateral impressions at the caput obsolete; height of clypeus less than half that of the facial space, and its profile follows the general slope of the fore part of the caput. The surface of the cephalothorax is covered, especially on the sides, with impressed spots or pock-marks, and with scattered, strong, erect spiny bristles issuing from transparent tubercles; these bristles, however, terminate in a curved transverse line at the upper part of the hinder slope. Its colour is a brightish yellow-brown.

Eyes in two very strongly curved lines, their convexity directed forwards (the posterior curve stronger) and occupying very nearly the whole width of the caput, or perhaps they may be more conveniently described as in three groups—a central quadrangle of four minute eyes broader than long, with its anterior side shorter; at a distance considerably greater than the space between the posterior eyes of the quadrangle and on each side of it, are two much larger eyes (the anterior the larger) in a slightly oblique longitudinal line, seated on a strong common prominence, and separated from each other by double the diameter of the posterior eye. The posterior eyes of the quadrangle with the anterior eyes of the lateral pairs form a very slightly curved line, the convexity of the curve directed backwards.

Legs moderately long, slender, 2-1-4-3, 2 and 1 much longer but not very different in length. They are furnished with long slender prominent bristles, a few of which are spiniform, and irregularly disposed. The femora are somewhat granulose or furnished with some minute tubercles; they have neither scopula nor terminal claw-tuft. The terminal claws are strong, those of the first and second pairs closely set with long pectinations, while the pectinations of those of the third and fourth pairs are short and fewer. The colour of the legs is similar to that of the cephalothorax.

Falces rather long, strong, conical, the anterior part somewhat

slightly flattened, but with a gibbosity at the base on the outer side; colour like that of the cephalothorax, and furnished in front with granulations; fangs short, base strong, the rest weak.

Palpi short; radial joint about equal in length to the cubital; at its fore extremity on the outer side is a strongish apophysis whose termination rather abruptly diverges outwards, and is tapering, apparently somewhat concave, and its point slightly obtuse or not very sharp: another apophysis on the underside is short, broad and obtuse. Digital joint of moderate size and broad-oval form. Palpal organs consist of a large, simple, prominent circular corneous lobe, forming a strong whorl with a long slender spine issuing from its posterior extremity and encircling the lobe round its inner and on to its outer side, in close contact with the margin of the digital joint. The colour and armature of the palpi are similar to those of the legs.

Maxilla, labium, and sternum similar in colour to the cephalothorax; the two latter, however, are slightly suffused with blackish.

Abdomen short, broad, broadest behind, tolerably convex, furnished with short strongish spiny bristles on the upper margins, those above the spinners issuing from small tubercles. Colour yellow-brown, obscurely marked and suffused with blackish; on each side towards the hinder extremity are some obscure, roundish, dull yellow-brownish spots disposed in several oblique rows. Spinners short, inferior pair strongest. Anal tubercle strong and 2-jointed.

Hab. Ceylon. Received from the late Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.

BOLISCUS DECIPIENS, sp. n. (Plate XXX. fig. 9.)

Adult female, length $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines or 3.5 mm.

Cephalothorax as broad or broader than long, very convex and highest at the beginning of the hind slope, which is abrupt and steep; thence to the fore-margin of the clypeus the profile forms an even but not very strong curve. The height of the clypeus is less than half that of the facial space. Colour brownish yellow mottled with red-brown, darkest on the sides. The surface is covered with granulations and small tubercles; on each side of the hinder slope is a small but rather conspicuous group of 5-6 small conical white tubercles.

The *eyes* are small, and in two transverse curved lines forming a large crescent-shaped area similar to that of *Philodromus*. The anterior row is the shortest and its curve the strongest; the convexity of the curve is directed forwards; the lateral eyes are larger than the central, the fore-laterals largest, the hind-centrals smallest; these last are distinctly farther from each other than from the hind-laterals; the central quadrangle is broader than long, and its anterior side shortest; the eyes of the anterior row are more nearly equally separated, the fore-central pair being perhaps rather nearer to each other than to the fore-laterals.

Legs short, robust, 2-1-4-3, angulose; but little difference in length between those of 2-1 and 4-3 respectively, the last being

also not greatly shorter than the others; spines few and short, but there are numerous very short pale obtuse hairs. Colour yellow-brownish, mottled with red-brown and whitish; femora, except at the base beneath, dark reddish brown; beneath the tarsi and metatarsi is a kind of scopula of fine pale hairs, which extend over the extremity of the tarsi and form a sort of thin but extensive claw-tuft; the fore-sides of the femora are granulose.

Palpi short, robust; cubital joint subclavate and rather prominent in front; digital joint longer than the radial, of an elongate-oval form and rather flattened; terminal claw very minute. Colour like that of the legs.

Falces conical, powerful; the profile continues the curve of the cephalothorax. Colour yellow, mottled with reddish yellow-brown.

Maxillæ moderately long, scarcely inclined to the labium, broader at their extremity, which is rounded on the outer side. Colour yellow, basal portion reddish brown.

Labium oblong, more than half the length of the maxillæ. Colour reddish yellow-brown.

Sternum rather small, oval, truncate before, blunt-pointed behind. Colour dark yellow-brown, paler in the middle.

Abdomen short, broad, broader than long, truncate before, where it fits up close to the whole width of the thorax, broadest behind; covered thickly with not very large tubercles and granulosities, the former subconical, and largest in the centre, along the outer margins, and behind. Colour yellow-brown mixed with brown and blackish of various shades, and a few small yellow-white irregular markings at the middle near the fore-margin and near the middle of the hinder margin. The sides and round the hinder part are strongly rugulose. Underside dark brownish, thickly clothed with prominent, pale, clavate hairs. Spinners short, very compact; colour yellow-brown. Genital aperture simple but of a characteristic form.

Hab. Ceylon. Received many years ago from the late Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites.

There is probably considerable variation in the distribution of colours in this species; in one example the upper and hinder parts of the abdomen are almost entirely pale dull yellowish; the hinder part with only a few small but distinct blackish spots.

HOLOPELUS PIGER, sp. n. (Plate XXX. fig. 10.)

Adult female, length nearly $1\frac{2}{3}$ lines.

Cephalothorax as long, or very nearly as long, as broad, subquadrate, with the corners rounded; lateral marginal impressions at the caput very slight. Upper convexity considerable, though the surface is somewhat flattened, and the sides vertical; slightly highest near the posterior slope, which is very steep and abrupt. Clypeus equal to, if not slightly greater than, half the height of the facial space, and following the slope of the ocular area in profile. Colour dark reddish yellow-brown, with a large diffused dull orange-yellow patch in the central line just before the posterior slope,